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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this United States Constitution Bicentennial celebration booklet is to provide ideas and suggestions for Citizenship Day and Constitution Week commemorative activities. Part 1 describes the meaning and history of these commemorative events, and part 2 discusses the history of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution and the establishment of the U.S. Federal Government. Part 3 provides selected procedures for planning a Constitution Week celebration, while part 4 suggests ways to organize a public ceremony. Parts 5 and 6 illustrate community bell-ringing and naturalization ceremonies. Suggestions for the effective use of the media are offered in part 7, while parts 8-12 describe selected topics and activities for use in community, workplace, or classroom environments. The Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution's long-range plans are described in part 13. Parts 14 and 15 provide lists of Commission resource materials, officially licensed products, and state and local organizations that offer assistance in planning Citizenship Day and Constitution Week activities. A Bicentennial celebration calendar of events is included. (JHP)

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CONSTITUTION WEEK

"An American Legacy"

September 17 - 23

Commencing with Citizenship Day, September 17

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CONSTITUTION WEEK

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808 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

(202) USA 1787

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER
RETIRED

Dear Fellow Americans:

The United States Constitution, our guiding light of freedom, instills the hope of peace and prosperity for all Americans. The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution invites Americans to participate in *Constitution Week* in honor of this great legacy -- the Constitution of the United States.

Constitution Week is an observance not only of our freedoms, but of our responsibilities as citizens as well. It provides an opportunity for all to join with family, friends and community in an annual salute to the Constitution. *Constitution Week* is a legacy representing not only the respect we all share for our governing document, but also our commitment to educate all citizens, especially our youth -- the leaders of tomorrow -- concerning its history and principles.

As the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution continues, the flame set aglow two centuries ago burns yet even brighter. *Constitution Week* enables us to involve millions of Americans in recognizing the significance of the Constitution in our lives and as a symbol of freedom to the world.

Americans everywhere should commemorate this legacy. This booklet, *Constitution Week: An American Legacy*, is your guide to celebrating with us in this national, annual tribute to the Constitution.

Cordially,

Warren E. Burger

CONSTITUTION WEEK

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Because this booklet will often be used as a specific reference and may not always be read through in its entirety, each section includes information pertinent to that specific area of interest and may repeat information contained elsewhere. Any repetition of ideas is to allow for this individualized reference, especially in the sections, "In the Community," "In the Workplace" and "In the Classroom." WE ENCOURAGE REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Why We Celebrate

Photo Credit. Lynn Dykstra, Focused Images

The signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787, was only the beginning. The proposed new constitution still had to be approved by the people. The states were called upon to determine whether "We the People" really wanted to establish the institutions of government set forth in the Constitution. Approval was far from automatic. While several states ratified the Constitution unanimously, others were deeply divided, and the votes were very close in several key states. But with the New Hampshire vote on June 21, 1788, the ninth state convention ratified the Constitution, making it the law of the land.

Two hundred years later the Constitution is still the law of the land, and "We the People" are still active participants. In 1952 Congress authorized the President to issue an annual proclamation designating September 17th of every year as *Citizenship Day* in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution. On this day, we recognize all citizens -- especially those who have come of age (new voters) and those who have been naturalized during the year (new citizens). That commemoration recognizes not only that "We the People" are the supreme authority, but that citizenship plays a primary role in our system of government.

In 1955 the Daughters of the American Revolution proposed devoting an entire week to the Constitution by extending the period of observance beyond September 17. This week would be devoted to study and consideration of the events that led to the framing of the Constitution and of the means for preserving it. A second congressional resolution, approved August 2, 1955, authorized the designation of the week beginning September 17th of each year as *Constitution Week*. Now the President issues a single proclamation each year, designating September 17 as *Citizenship Day* and the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23 as *Constitution Week*.

As the American people celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution -- the creation and adoption of our Constitution, the formation of our first government and the ratification of the Bill of Rights -- *Citizenship Day* and *Constitution Week* take on special significance. The attention and energy devoted to these Bicentennial commemorations can provide the impetus for a continuing annual *Constitution Week* program, reminding generations to come of the importance of Constitutional government.

Bicentennial Dates to Remember

1788

June 21:	*New Hampshire is the ninth state to ratify, legally putting the Constitution into effect.*
Sept. 13:	*The Confederation Congress adopts an ordinance setting New York City as the "site" of the new government.*
Dec. 23:	*Maryland cedes a parcel of land to Congress for a new federal capital.*

1789

Feb. 4:	*Presidential electors choose George Washington as the first President and John Adams as Vice President.*
March 4:	*The first Federal Congress convenes in New York City, the first federal capital.*
April 30:	*George Washington is inaugurated as the first President of the United States.*
July 27:	*Congress establishes the Department of Foreign Affairs (State Department).*
Aug. 7:	*Congress establishes the War (Defense) Department.*
Sept. 2:	*Congress establishes the Treasury Department.*
Sept. 22:	*Congress establishes the office of Postmaster General.*
Sept. 24:	*Congress organizes the federal judiciary and the office of Attorney General.*
Sept. 25:	*Congress sends a proposed Bill of Rights to the states for ratification.*
Nov. 20:	*New Jersey is the first state to ratify the Bill of Rights.*

1790

Feb. 2:	*The Supreme Court convenes for the first time.*
July 16:	*Legislation is signed making the District of Columbia the permanent federal capital, beginning in 1800.*
April 10:	*The first U.S. patent act is signed into law.*
May 31:	*The first U.S. copyright act is signed into law.*

1791

Dec. 15:	*Virginia ratifies the Bill of Rights, and it becomes part of the U.S. Constitution.*

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Historical Overview

Photo Credit: Art Stein

When the U.S. Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787, only the members of the Philadelphia Convention and a handful of printers and clerks had read it or knew what it contained. The public eagerly anticipated the results of the meeting's deliberations, but didn't learn until the Convention ended just how new its proposals were.

Anyone needing proof that these proposals were indeed revolutionary had only to turn to the last article in the plan. "The Ratification," it read, "of the Conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same." To amend the Articles of Confederation, for which the Convention had been called in the first place, required the *unanimous* consent of the state legislatures. The framers had taken the bold step of calling for an expression of national popular opinion on a new plan of government.

The political struggle over ratification was a critical moment in American history, for its outcome -- and our history -- could easily have taken another turn. It was both a contest of political strategy and maneuver and a contest of ideas. Opponents of the Constitution narrowly missed opportunities to defeat it; its friends narrowly gained several victories. The Constitution could have been tabled by Congress. State Legislatures could have opted not to call conventions. Had Antifederalist candidates defeated ten Federalists in Massachusetts, or six in New Hampshire or Virginia, or two in New York, their states would not have ratified. Indeed, North Carolina and Rhode Island originally voted against the Constitution.

Each Federalist victory was the result of careful preparation of the political ground, requiring the shrewd manipulation of political organization, power, ambition, and personal loyalties and interests --

in short, a skillful application of the art of politics. In politics the one who sets the agenda often gains the advantage. In this contest, that advantage belonged to the Federalists. For example, they took the positive label "Federalists" and labeled their opponents "Anti," suggesting that the latter had no program other than opposition to the plan of the Convention.

Both sides understood that human nature and history supplied evidence for either optimism or pessimism about the chances of the new government's success. But one thing was clear: the political situation could not continue as it was. The very proposing of the Constitution spelled the end of the Articles of Confederation, since even if the Constitution had been defeated, the Articles would have lost their legitimacy. Federalist rhetoric was very plain: Americans faced a choice between the Constitution and anarchy.

The Federalists won five quick and relatively easy ratification victories in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Connecticut. But then the Federalist momentum began to waver as Antifederalist counter-strategies started to take hold. The first sign of serious trouble came in Massachusetts where the western counties that had supported Daniel Shays's rebellion just two years before sent a solidly Antifederalist delegation to the ratifying convention. Only when the Federalists agreed to transmit to the new Congress a list of recommended amendments along with their 187 "yeas" could they secure ratification by a slim margin of 19.

The Massachusetts vote encouraged Antifederalists but also provided Federalists with a strategy. Antifederalists hoped they could force another constitutional convention and another round of ratification by having the states vote for *required* amendments. The Federalists learned from the vote in Massachusetts, however, that moderate or wavering Antifederalists could be persuaded to vote for the Constitution if they included *recommended* amendments to be submitted in the new Congress. This strategy in the summer of 1788 provided the margin of victory in the key states of Virginia and New York.* In 1789, James Madison would persuade the first U.S. Congress to distill the amendments recommended by the states into 12 proposals, ten of which were finally ratified as the Bill of Rights.

Although the Federalists "won" the contest for ratification, the Antifederalists left their mark on the document and its interpretation

*Although New Hampshire had been the ninth state to ratify, technically putting the Constitution into effect, in practice the new government would never have been established had Virginia and New York failed to ratify.

as well, particularly in the provision of a Bill of Rights, a tribute to their stubborn defense of individual liberty and their distrust of centralized power. Indeed, the value they attached to states and local communities helped to preserve the unique system of American federalism and the vitality of local governments. Many of the issues they raised are with us still.

The nation celebrated the adoption of the Constitution in the customary manner of the day: bells were rung, bonfires were lit, and in some places the celebrating crowds became unruly mobs. Even then Americans loved parades and floats, and this celebratory vehicle became very popular during the ratification period. In New York City, parade officials employed the popular 18th century practice of comparing a government with a ship. The Constitution and the Union were symbolized by a model frigate called the *Hamilton* and the federal ship *Union*.

While the celebrations continued, the Confederation Congress was preparing to transfer power to its successor. On September 13, 1788, Congress designated New York City as the site of the new government and set January 7, 1789, as the date for appointing the Presidential electors. The electors were to cast their ballots on February 4, 1789, and the new Congress would meet for the first time on March 4. The dates for the elections of Representatives and Senators were set by each state, and throughout the fall and winter the people and legislatures voted.

On March 4, 1789, the new Congress met, but with only eight Senators and 13 Representatives present it lacked a quorum. Not until April 1 could the House of Representatives elect a Speaker and begin to organize itself; the Senate had to wait until April 6, when it counted electoral ballots and declared George Washington President and John Adams Vice President.

Despite this slow start, the First U.S. Congress proved to be one of the most creative and productive in American history. In 1789 Congress established four executive departments -- State, War, Treasury and Justice -- and created the office of Postmaster General. It also organized the federal judiciary, providing for the organization of the Supreme Court as well as three Circuit Courts and 13 District Courts. On September 26, 1789, John Jay was confirmed by the Senate as the first Chief Justice of the United States.*

*The day before, Congress had approved 12 amendments for submission to the states, of these, ten were ratified and became the Bill of Rights.

In the states, meanwhile, the Bill of Rights moved toward ratification. On December 15, 1791, Virginia became the 11th state to ratify (the admission of Vermont made 11 votes necessary), and the Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution.

Since the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791, the Constitution has been amended only sixteen times (and two of those changes, having to do with prohibition, cancel each other out). It remains not only the world's most enduring written constitution, but a frame of government that has proved to be extraordinarily adaptable to the needs of an ever-changing society. The federal system devised by the Framers incorporated a separation of powers with checks and balances among the various branches and levels of government. It made possible for the first time in history a republic on a continental scale and a political society of well-ordered liberty, combining unity with diversity and the strength of the whole with freedom of the individual. The words of British Prime Minister William Gladstone a hundred years ago are still true today: the Constitution (in its application to political affairs) is "the most remarkable work known ... in modern times to have been produced by the human intellect, at a single stroke."

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Planning Your Celebration

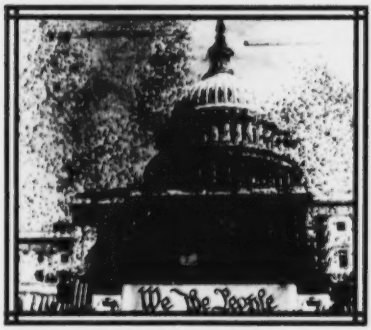

Photo Credit: Art Stein

Constitution Week will succeed only if "We the People" get involved. Commemorative events may vary from place to place, but active participation by individuals, groups and communities will be vital everywhere. If *Constitution Week* is to be celebrated annually in schools, churches, workplaces and homes, your talents, your imagination and your enthusiastic efforts are needed.

Organize a Civic Committee: A representative civic committee is the foundation for the planning of *Constitution Week* in your community. Such a committee should represent the diversity of the local population -- including ethnic, minority and disabled representation -- as well as key organizations such as the Chambers of Commerce, the DAR, clubs, churches and schools. Utilize State Bicentennial Commissions, Designated Bicentennial Communities, Bicentennial Campuses, Bicentennial Schools and Bicentennial Defense Communities for assistance.

From the Courthouse to the Statehouse: Once your civic committee has formulated a plan of action for your *Constitution Week* celebration, visit your Mayor, local elected officials, local and federal judges, U.S. Representatives, U.S. Senators and the Governor's office to enlist support and participation in this non-partisan event. Present them with your plan of action, and outline how they can participate. Their participation will enhance your event and present them with an annual forum in which to join with their fellow citizens in a salute to the Constitution.

A Public Ceremony: Make plans for a public ceremony on *Citizenship Day*, September 17, to begin the activities of *Constitution Week*. Suggestions are included in later sections (pp. 9-14). Be creative!

Volunteers: Volunteers will be instrumental in expanding the scope and success of *Constitution Week*. Appoint a volunteer coordinator to handle all aspects of volunteer participation. Be prepared to give volunteers a specific task, reasons to do it, a place to do it and some recognition. Volunteer awards, such as certificates and thank you notes from the chairman of your event, help encourage future participation.

Promotion: Through the production and distribution of creative eye-catching posters, flyers, and brochures you can communicate the message of *Constitution Week* to community members of all ages. Stores, schools, hospitals, hotels, banks, bus and train stations, restaurants and gas stations are excellent locations in which to hang posters or leave flyers and brochures. An extensive community awareness campaign is the best way to build interest and involvement.

Press Conference: A press conference with leading officials and local celebrities is a good way to inform a large number of people about *Constitution Week*. See the section "Working with the Media," p. 15.

Commission Resources: The Commission is a clearinghouse of Bicentennial information. Assistance with planning, information on Bicentennial activities and Constitutional resource material are available upon request. For more information see the section entitled "Commission Resources," p. 33.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Organizing a Public Ceremony

Photo Credit: National Park Service, Thomas L. Davies.

Plan a patriotic public ceremony to salute the Constitution and Citizenship. Such an event reminds participants of the meaning of citizenship under the Constitution and enlists their enthusiasm and willingness to participate in the daily decision-making processes of government. Following are important elements to consider in creating a dynamic ceremony for *Constitution Week*.

Significance: Make clear the important idea of citizenship and its role in government under the Constitution. Help the audience understand that citizenship is important and that a citizen has a responsibility to uphold the Constitution. This theme can serve as a common link for all activities in the community during *Constitution Week*.

Community Support: Take special care to gain the cooperation of a broad representation of community organizations. They exist and can freely assemble because of the Constitution. The broader your base of involvement and support from such organizations, the more likely the success of your effort.

Program Content: Keep the program as simple as possible, using only the elements appropriate to the occasion and the circumstances. Be sure you focus on the Constitution. Stress content and impact, not length. Information is provided in later sections of this booklet on two types of public ceremony, "Bells Across America" and the naturalization ceremony. These programs may be used in their entirety or blended with other elements.

Emotional Intensity and Color: Effective patriotic music, display of the flag, dramatic rituals and pageants strongly add to the spirit and emotion of such ceremonies and can tie them to the Constitution. Make the ceremony dramatic, exciting and evenly paced. Speeches should be short, direct and inspirational.

Unity: See that all of the activities and speeches connected with a particular celebration contribute to its central theme. The ceremonies should stress the basic principles of the Constitution: freedom, rights and human dignity. *Constitution Week* ceremonies should reflect the legacy of the Constitution, its impact on our daily lives and how it can influence our future. Consider the value of newly-achieved citizenship as it relates to these dramatic ideas.

Audience Interest and Participation: In choosing the theme and in selecting all other program elements -- speakers, music and pageants -- the special character of the audience is an important consideration. Intersperse occasions for audience participation, such as the mass recital of the Pledge of Allegiance or the Preamble to the Constitution, or the singing of patriotic songs.

Balance: Because of the diverse character of the audience, exercise care to balance all elements of the program. Music, speeches and pageants each have a part, but no one element should be so prominent that the audience becomes bored. Timing the various elements will keep the ceremonies from becoming too lengthy. Planned balance sustains interest.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

"Bells Across America"

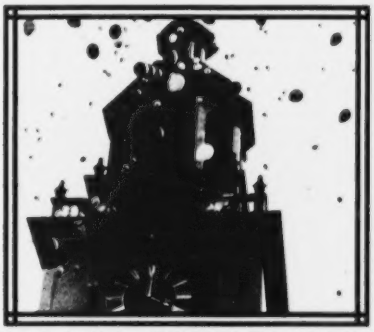

Photo Credit: National Park Service, Thomas L. Davies.

"Bells Across America," a colorful, heartwarming ceremony, is appropriate for a variety of organizations and settings. It might also be incorporated as part of a general public ceremony on the Constitution or a naturalization ceremony. (See following section.) Millions of Americans participated in "Bells Across America" in 1987. On September 17 Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, joined a group of children in Philadelphia and tolled a replica of the Liberty Bell which began the simultaneous ringing of "Bells Across America" and around the world.

This ringing tribute to the Constitution is emerging as an annual event. Beginning at 4:00 p.m. (EDT), the time of the signing of the Constitution, individuals and groups across the nation simultaneously ring bells, chimes and carillons for 200 seconds. As the bells toll, organizations release red, white and blue helium-filled balloons into the air. All are invited to become a part of this tradition-in-the-making on September 17 -- the beginning of *Constitution Week*.

Ceremony Location: The "Bells Across America" ceremony can be conducted at any location housing a bell, chime or carillon, including state capitols, court house squares, schools, colleges, retirement communities, nursing homes, shopping centers, churches, parks, military bases and ships at sea.

Participants: All age groups enjoy participating in this ceremony, from seniors to pre-schoolers. Individuals should be encouraged to bring a small bell from home, and handbell choirs can be included in the program. Invite local officials and community leaders to officiate.

A SAMPLE BELL RINGING CEREMONY

Presentation of Colors	*Color Guard*
Introduction of Mayor or Selected Official	*Master of Ceremonies*
Invocation	*Clergy*
Patriotic Music	*Handbell Choir*
Pledge of Allegiance	*Newly Naturalized Citizen or Child*
Patriotic Music	*Glee Club (High School or College)*
Reading of the Preamble	*Leading Citizen*
Brief Remarks on the Constitution	*Selected Individual*
Countdown to Bell Ringing (Beginning at 3:59 p.m.)	*Master of Ceremonies*
Bells Ring at 4:00 for 200 seconds & Balloons Released	*Selected Individual*

A SAMPLE NATURALIZATION CEREMONY

Patriotic Music	*High School Band*
Invocation	*Clergy*
Advancement of the Colors	*Color Guard*
Pledge of Allegiance	*Entire Audience*
Opening of Court	
Citizenship Day Proclamation	*Prominent Citizen*
Address	*Selected Official*
Motion for Admission of Petitioners	*Naturalization Examiner*
Instructions to Applicants	*Presiding Judge*
Administering Oath of Allegiance	*Clerk of Court*
Presentation of American Flags	*Patriotic Club*
National Anthem	*Entire Audience*
Distribution of the pamphlet "A Welcome to U.S.A. Citizenship" and a personal copy of the Constitution	*Naturalization Examiner*
Closing of Court	

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

A Naturalization Ceremony

Photo Credit: Mike Horn, Village of Portchester, NY.

In United States Embassies around the world, young and old patiently line up to process the papers that will eventually admit them to this country. The magnet that drew the Pilgrims to the shores of America has not lost its power. Capturing that thirst for freedom and opportunity is an important part of any *Constitution Week* commemoration. The public ceremony of oath or pledge emphasizes the importance of citizenship, and individual feelings are stirred by group honors paid to the flag and the Constitution.

Offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) conduct special events and ceremonies throughout the country on *Citizenship Day* and during *Constitution Week*. Communities, organizations, schools and civic groups are invited to participate. To coordinate your activities, contact your local INS office for details and scheduling.

Program Suggestions: A sample program for a naturalization ceremony is included on page 12. "The Gateway to Citizenship," an official publication of the INS, contains suggestions concerning programs that may be arranged in connection with naturalization hearings. It is available in many libraries and at offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Participants: Invite local officials, including the Governor, the Mayor, a district court judge and a representative from the local INS office to participate in the ceremony by delivering the welcoming address, administering the oath of allegiance or reading the Presidential proclamation on *Constitution Week*. A few words from a naturalized citizen who took the oath 25 or 50 years ago would have a powerful and emotional impact.

Ceremony Location: Naturalization ceremonies can be conducted in a variety of places, including a United States District Court room, a municipal auditorium, a military base, a park, an historic site, a local school or a stadium.

Administering the Oath: The oath of allegiance may be administered by "an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths in the state, district, or territory or possession of the United States where the oath is administered." *(5 USC 2903)*

Honoring Citizens: Those who have reached voting age and those who have recently been naturalized, should be honored. Citizens who wish to rededicate themselves to the nation and the Constitution may also be included. After taking the oath of allegiance, citizenship awards, plaques, American flags or copies of the Constitution may be presented.

Patriotic Celebration: Include such elements as patriotic music by school groups, a flag ceremony by a military corps, public recitals of the pledge of allegiance and the oath of allegiance, a pageant portraying life in America or a nationality fair featuring exhibits of arts, crafts and foods.

For Further Information: See "Citizenship Education and Naturalization," a pamphlet published by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or contact your local INS office.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Working with the Media

Photo Credit: Joan M. Tate, Young Astronauts

The most effective way to communicate with the public about the observance of *Citizenship Day* and *Constitution Week* is through the news media. The story of the Constitution has national appeal as well as educational and historic significance. In telling it you are serving the public interest. The Constitution affects all of our lives. It contains the words we live by and safeguards the precious freedoms we all enjoy.

Laying the Groundwork: In planning *Constitution Week*, invite representatives of the media to sit on your planning committee. Make sure all local media outlets are aware of your purposes and plans. Encourage the media to sponsor and participate in the various activities in the school, the workplace and the community.

The Communications Plan: Designate a spokesperson for your event, and identify your communications objectives. Your plan will be a "road map" that will guide and educate the media about your *Constitution Week* program from start to finish. The key is to outline reasonable objectives clearly and then follow a simple schedule. Your plan should include the development and production of press and promotional materials.

Press Conference: A good way to inform a large number of people about *Constitution Week* is to hold a press conference. Invite leading officials and local celebrities to participate. Make sure all the press people are invited and that everyone gets the information at the same time; don't exclude anyone. Prepare your statement using clear, concise and interesting language. Make sure your key points are made in three or four cogent sentences. These are most likely to survive editing and to be used in print or on the air.

Media List: A comprehensive, accurate media list is invaluable to the promotion of your *Constitution Week* events. Remember to include the daily and weekly newspapers, radio and television stations in your area and the national wire services and periodical bureaus located in state capitals or in major cities.

Press Releases: The press release is the key to communication. Virtually any event connected with the set-up or actual celebration of *Constitution Week* is appropriate for a news release. These include events where you might expect press coverage such as a committee meeting, a rally of volunteers, a rehearsal of a special *Constitution Week* play or the announcement of speakers, program details and logistics. Here are some simple guidelines to help you prepare an effective *Constitution Week* press release. A sample is included.

- Limit the release to two pages.
- Type double-spaced with two inches of space at the top.
- Use only one side of the paper.
- Make sure the name, address and telephone number of the contact person appear at the top.
- Use an enticing headline.
- *Always include the who, what, where, when and why in the beginning of the release.*
- Use quotations from well-known city officials and community leaders whenever possible.
- Make sure the information is accurate and the wording clear, since a release will sometimes be used without much change.
- A well-turned phrase will often find its way into print without editing.

Press Kits: A press kit is an invaluable informational tool. A well-developed *Constitution Week* kit should include historical background, a pocket Constitution, contact names and numbers, logistical information and a guide for community participation in the commemoration. Make these kits available to media representatives well in advance and provide copies at the press conference where the event is announced.

Public Service Announcements (PSAs): These free advertisements are aired by radio and television stations and are printed in daily and weekly news publications as part of the media's commitment to serve the public. *Constitution Week* is an ideal subject for a PSA. Broadcast PSAs should be event-specific, creative and approximately 30 seconds in length. Print PSAs should be camera-ready. Sample PSAs for radio and print are included here. Encourage closed captioning.

Official Bicentennial Logo: The official Logo is available from the Commission on request to the general media in connection with news stories, information articles and public awareness uses.

A SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE FOR *CONSTITUTION WEEK*

(Your Town) Constitution Week Committee
500 Mainstreet, Your Town, USA

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release: Contact: (Name)
(Date) (Phone)

Senator ( ) Participates in Constitution Week

(YOUR TOWN)...Senator ( ) will be the keynote speaker during (Your Town's) *Constitution Week* kick-off celebration on Saturday, September 17, beginning at 12 noon in City Hall Plaza. Introduced by Mayor ( ), Senator ( ) will address community members about the importance of the United States Constitution in our lives and rights and responsibilities we share as American citizens. A recently naturalized citizen and an outstanding young American will also speak.

"*Constitution Week* presents the chance to join with our family, friends and community to salute our governing document, a legacy for the leaders of tomorrow," said Senator ( ). "I am honored to participate in this annual tribute to the Constitution."

Plans for *Constitution Week* have been underway for many months. The Constitution Week Committee, chaired by ( ), is encouraging all businesses, civic organizations and schools to participate in this patriotic salute to our Constitution. Sponsoring organizations include: ( ).

Activities for the *Constitution Week* kick-off on Saturday include the City Hall ceremony, followed by the Main Street Parade and a "Bells Across America" ceremony at 3:30. A Federalist craft fair with Colonial food and exhibits will be held throughout the day at (Your Town's) Park. Fireworks will conclude the day's activities.

A SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION

The week of September 17 through 23 commemorates the Constitution of the United States. This great document is the guardian of our liberties. It established our Republic as a self-governing nation dedicated to rule by law. Constitution Week provides an opportunity for all of us to recall the achievements of our Founders, the nature of limited government and the rights and privileges as well as the responsibilities of citizenship.

This announcement was provided by . . . .

The radio / television PSA may be used as it appears or with your changes.

A SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PRINT

Get Involved in Constitution Week

The Bicentennial of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights (1987-1991)

The print ad may be duplicated for use as a public service ad in support of the Bicentennial for informational purposes.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

In the Community

Photo Credit: Michael Yencho

Community-wide participation in *Constitution Week* is essential to a dynamic red, white and blue tribute to the United States Constitution. Avenues of community participation are open to businesses, state and local governments, non-profit organizations and associations. Full support from all areas of your community will help make *Constitution Week* an exciting annual event.

Constitution Week Committee: The greatest degree of community support comes when responsibility for the planning and management of the total program is vested in a committee comprising representatives from all local groups interested in promoting civic betterment and good citizenship. Invite federal, state and local elected officials to participate.

Parades: A parade honoring the Constitution and Citizenship is an appropriate beginning for *Constitution Week*. Public officials, local dignitaries, service clubs, local schools, veterans groups, trade and merchant associations, ethnic organizations and disabled groups will be enthusiastic partners. The parade theme should build unity of purpose, feeling and action for the events that will take place in the community during the week.

Historical Reenactments: Present a program reenacting an important event in the history and development of our national government, such as an important court case. Staging the reenactment at a local historic site will greatly enhance the occasion.

Public Readings: A public reading of the Constitution followed by the recital of the Preamble or Pledge of Allegiance from the steps of the town hall creates added interest when performed by an historical figure in period dress.

Mock Trials: Enlist state and local bar or trial attorney associations to conduct mock trials at selected community fairs, shopping centers or libraries with an emphasis on Constitutional cases and issues. This is an excellent learning experience for those who have never had the opportunity of sitting through a trial and seeing the Constitution in action.

Festivals and Pageants: Art festivals, film festivals, Federalist craft fairs, exhibits and Bicentennial picnics offer enjoyable opportunities to involve the community in *Constitution Week*. Plays, musicals, Federalist balls, dances and pageants provide further opportunities to honor the Constitution, patriots and new or outstanding citizens in your community.

Local Libraries: The local library can serve as the hub of many activities during *Constitution Week*. Reading and discussion groups can highlight Constitutional history and issues. Bicentennial bookshelves, featuring books relating to the Constitution and the people, places and events that shaped it, may be displayed along with documents and materials on the Constitution. Libraries with film collections can schedule special showings related to the Constitution and government.

Students-In-Government Day: This program offers the student an opportunity to learn about local government through the hands-on experience of assuming the role of a local official for a day. This practical experience in government fosters an understanding of citizen responsibilities under our Constitution.

Public Ceremonies: This booklet offers suggestions on how your community can hold a public ceremony to commemorate *Citizenship Day* and *Constitution Week* (pages 9-14). A rededication of courthouses, monuments, parks and gardens, and the renaming of streets will add a lasting aspect to these ceremonies.

Public Meetings: Town meetings, panel discussions and symposia may use the Constitution and Constitution-related issues as topics of discussion. Some suggested topics are included in this booklet (p. 29).

Adult Education and Literacy Programs: Communities sponsoring educational classes for adults should consider incorporating Constitution-related information in the curricula or offering a special class during *Constitution Week*. Literacy programs could include an opportunity to read a story about the Constitution.

Community Competitions: Programs sponsored in the community and in schools may include poster, essay, oratorical and historical trivia competitions related to the Constitution. Winners should be announced at a public ceremony during *Constitution Week*.

In the News: The newspaper is an excellent vehicle for articles, editorials and public opinion polling on the Constitution. Encourage your local paper to publish the Constitution during *Constitution Week*.

Worship Services: During *Constitution Week* religious groups may want to hold special services or deliver special sermons dedicated to the Constitution and the role of citizenship in our nation.

"Plant A Living Legacy": This beautification program commemorates the Constitution through the planting of "Living Legacy" trees or gardens. Urban emphasis can focus on clean-up of vacant lots and the creation of Constitution gardens and parks. Rural programs might include roadside clean-up, planting campaigns and land reclamation. For more information on this program, contact the Bicentennial Commission, Non-Profit Programs (202/653-5377).

Displays and Exhibits: Encourage local merchants, businesses, shopping malls and food stores to sponsor *Constitution Week* exhibits, window displays and billboards focusing on the Constitution and the rights and responsibilities of good citizenship. (See "Commission Resources," p. 33.)

Constitution Week Proclamation: The annual proclamation issued by the President may be presented during *Constitution Week* ceremonies. Or a proclamation establishing the commemoration as an annual event in your state or community may be requested from Members of Congress, the Governor or the Mayor. A sample proclamation is included.

A SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, We the People did ordain and establish a Constitution for the United States of America to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity; and

WHEREAS, it is important that all citizens fully understand the provisions, principles and meaning of the Constitution so they can support, preserve and defend it against encroachment; and

WHEREAS, the Bicentennial of the Constitution provides an historic opportunity for all Americans to learn about and to reflect upon the rights and privileges of citizenship and its responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the President and the Congress of the United States have designated September 17 as *Citizenship Day* and the week of September 17-23 as *Constitution Week*; and

WHEREAS, the people of the State (city or community) of _____ do enjoy the blessings of liberty, the guarantees of the Bill of Rights, equal protection of the law under the Constitution, and the freedoms derived from it;

NOW THEREFORE, I, _____(name), _____ (title) of _____ (state, city or community), in cooperation with the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, do hereby proclaim September 17 as *Citizenship Day* and the week of September 17-23 as *Constitution Week*, and invite every citizen and institution to join in the national commemoration.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of _____ to be affixed this _____ of _____, 19 _____.

_____

(Signature)

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

In the Workplace

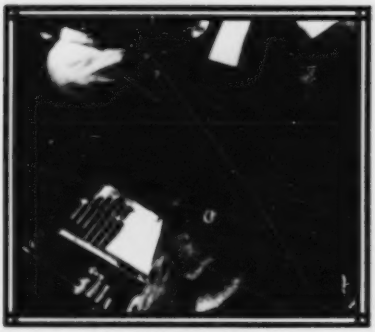

Photo Credit: Scott Sanders

The Founding Fathers were interested in economic as well as personal freedom. The principles of free markets and limited government are part of the Constitution's very fabric. ***Constitution Week*** gives business and industry a chance to highlight the Constitution through their sponsorship of events for the benefit and education of their employees, clients and community.

Constitution Distribution: Copies of the Constitution may be obtained from the Commission or printed and then distributed to customers, clients, employees and students, or simply left in the office reception and employee break areas.

Bag Lunches: A series of "Bag Lunch" events or evening educational programs for employees can include guest speakers, audio-visual programs and group discussions on the Constitution.

Displays: Use bulletin boards to focus on the Constitution, the men who wrote it, the rights and responsibilities of good citizenship, the three branches of government and "We the People." Display books relating to the Constitution, its Framers and key historical figures, places and events that shaped the Constitution; create a Constitutional bookshelf. A copy of the Constitution and the Commission calendar or ***Constitution Week*** poster can brighten the reception room. (See "Commission Resources," p. 33.)

Employee Contests: Contests for employees and their families (essay, poster, trivia, etc.) can culminate in an awards ceremony during ***Constitution Week***, and participants can be presented Constitution-related materials such as pocket-size Constitutions, posters or books.

Constitution Themes: Incorporate Bicentennial themes in advertising, packaging and external promotions. Address Constitution-related topics in conventions and employee meetings.

Literacy Programs: If your organization is sponsoring or participating in a literacy program, class time can be used for helping everyone to read and understand the Constitution.

Newsletter: Your agency, association or corporation can publish a special-edition newsletter devoted to the Constitution or insert items in the regular newsletter or daily agency announcement. A variety of materials including historical vignettes, articles, Constitution crossword puzzles or trivia quizzes are available from the Commission for such purposes.

Constitution Weekends: During the weekend of *Constitution Week* provide activities with themes on the Constitution for employees and their families. Sponsor a picnic, a 10-K run, a Constitution Olympics, a film festival, a walk-a-thon or a colonial fair with early American music, food, crafts and dress. Where possible, coordinate with planned community activities.

Theater: The Constitution and the various aspects of American history can make for an informative and entertaining evening of theater. Your organization can sponsor a drama, a reading, a concert or an historical play series in your community.

Resource Kit: Businesses can develop a resource kit for schools, employees and organizations, offering printed materials and ideas for increasing awareness and appreciation of the Constitution as well as suggestions for citizenship projects. The Commission can assist.

Memorabilia: In addition to Bicentennial collectibles, distribute buttons and T-shirts carrying messages about the Constitution. Design constitutional placemats and table-tent placards for use in the cafeteria. Include Constitution-related envelope stuffers with pay checks. Quote a Founding Father on statements or stationery.

Historic Preservation: Your business can sponsor or participate in historic preservation projects, such as restoring the homes of the Founding Fathers or publicizing and promoting community landmarks of the Constitution period. Match employee contributions.

Sponsored Publicity: Agencies, associations and organizations can place a support ad in the local paper or sponsor the production of a Bicentennial program for public broadcast.

Patriotic Workdays: Businesses can encourage a red, white and blue dress day. Cafeteria menus can "cook American" or feature foreign foods brought to this country. Special ceremonies can be held to recognize workers who exemplify the spirit of American citizenship.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

In the Classroom

Photo Credit: Lynn Helms Cardiff, Katy, Texas

For millions of students, young and old, ***Constitution Week*** provides an optimum opportunity to develop responsible, informed citizenship by emphasizing the meaning of our Constitution and the significance of civic responsibility. Suggestions for learning activities follow.

Interdisciplinary Studies: During ***Constitution Week***, integrate lessons on the Constitution with language arts, social studies, math and science. Enhance the curriculum with essay, art, music and photographic projects.

Field Trips: To gain an understanding of government in its practical applications, visit local courts, legislative offices and government agencies in your area; include local offices of U.S. Senators and Representatives as well as state, county and city officials. Allow time for students to speak directly with workers in these various offices. Attend meetings of your city council or school board. See the legislature in session. To augment student understanding of our political system, visit or volunteer at a local polling place or campaign headquarters during election time. To observe life as it was 200 years ago, visit museums and historic sites .

Art Projects: Producing a "We the People - 200 Years" mural, poster or collage is an interesting learning activity for all grade levels. A class scrapbook of ***Constitution Week*** activities can be assembled with photos, artwork and essays by the students.

Resource Speakers: Invite local judges, lawyers, political figures and civic and community leaders to talk about how our Constitution guides our government, the functions of the branches of government, how "We the People" participate in government and various civic aspects of the Constitution (including women's history, ethnic history, immigration and veterans' service).

Role-Playing: Student groups will enjoy playing the characters involved in the Constitutional Convention, the Ratification Debates and the formation of our national government. The class may also hold mock sessions of Congressional or Supreme Court hearings and Presidential press conferences.

Civic Participation: Community service is good citizenship in action. It has potential at all levels and possibilities throughout the year. Encourage participation in beautification projects, tutoring programs for new citizens and volunteer work at community centers, polling places, local hospitals and senior citizen homes.

Drama: Reenactments of important events in the formation of the Constitution and our national government serve the students with a "you are there" view of history. Skits, dramatic plays and readings can be presented on the Constitution, famous court cases, historic Congressional actions and the Founding Fathers.

Surveys: Students can conduct Constitution information surveys or opinion polls among other students, teachers and parents. The results can be published in a student newspaper or discussed in class.

Map Work: Students can create an historical / pictorial map of the United States during the Founding Period. Events relating to the Constitution and early government can be represented with simple graphics. Western expansion and the development of U.S. territories can be featured.

Job Descriptions: Preparing job descriptions for members of Congress, justices and the President is an interesting learning activity that will foster a new understanding about the function of these positions in our national government. Compare student descriptions with the requirements set forth by the Constitution.

Student Government: Compare the practice of student government with the principles of the Constitution and citizenship.

Life Studies: Although the Constitution has remained basically unchanged for 200 years, the American way of life has changed dramatically. Conduct research projects on changes since 1787 in leisure activities, entertainment, occupations, housing, dress, games, schools, medicine, science, technology and inventions. Construct a "Then and Now" display, or prepare student diaries describing life and events from the Founding Period.

Educational Games: A number of games on the Constitution have been developed in recent years. For more information, contact the Bicentennial Commission, Information Services (202/USA-1787).

Group Discussions: Discussions of the concepts of citizenship and our Constitutional government will foster greater understanding and appreciation among students. Several suggested topics are included in a later section.

Audio-Visual: Constitution Week provides the perfect opportunity to view films on the Constitutional Convention, the branches of government, reenactments of major court cases and the role of the citizen. (See "Commission Resources," p. 33.)

Oral Reports: Brief oral reports can be prepared and presented by groups and individuals on important people, events and ideas of the Founding Period. Visual displays, costumes and drama may be included. Topics may be assigned or chosen by the students.

Forensics: Arguments from the Federalist and Antifederalist viewpoints may be presented in class or at a club debate. Constitutional issues or local referenda may also be debated. Research facts and current opinions.

Class Newspaper: A journalism or writing class may want to write Constitution articles, trivia and highlights in the school newspaper or to develop a special edition, concentrating on the issues surrounding the writing and ratification of the Constitution, including historical background, components of the Constitution and opposing views. Students may enjoy writing from an 18th Century perspective.

Visual Displays: Prepare bulletin boards and displays focusing on the Constitution, the men who wrote this document, the rights and responsibilities of good citizenship, the three branches of government and "We the People." Create a Constitutional Bookshelf of volumes relating to the Constitution, the signers and people, places and events that shaped the Constitution.

Student Conventions: Student participation in writing a constitution or a bill of rights for the classroom will provide insight into the experiences of the Founding Fathers and the mechanics of our national documents.

Continuing Programs: Introduce an educational program to continue throughout the school year. Write to the Bicentennial Commission for an application for the Bicentennial School Recognition Program (elementary or secondary) or the Bicentennial Campus program (colleges and trade schools). Bicentennial Schools and Bicentennial Campuses can use the Bicentennial Logo on school diplomas and certificates.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Meetings and Gatherings

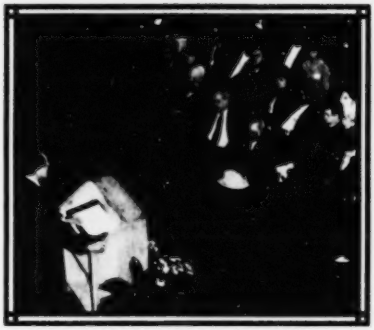

Photo Credit: Lynn Dykstra, Focused Images

Themes relating to the Constitution, good citizenship and civic responsibility are always appropriate for meetings, assemblies, conferences and conventions. Include audio-visual programs, presentations in music and drama, patriotic dress, period costumes or native / ethnic dress to enliven and enhance the program.

Guest Speakers: Invite local judges, lawyers or political figures to talk about how our government works, the function of each branch of government, how "We the People" participate in government and the direct effects of the Constitution. Civic and community leaders will welcome the opportunity to speak about specific aspects of the Constitution, including women's history, ethnic history, immigration and veterans service.

Storytellers: Meetings of clubs, schools and businesses may focus on an interesting aspect of American Constitutional history through the eyes of a storyteller. Historical writers could tell patriotic tales, and naturalized citizens could describe their experiences living in other countries and why they came to America.

Simulated News Broadcast: Present a program simulating a news broadcast on the Constitution. Trace historical events and present editorials. Incorporate discussions between Constitutional characters and interviews with local citizens in appropriate period dress.

Discussions & Debates: Contemporary and potential Constitutional issues can be discussed or debated at meetings. Constitutional experts can be included as lecturers, participants or moderators.

Constitutional Programs: Non-profit organizations such as the DAR, the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars have established Constitutional programs that can be incorporated into meetings.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Topics for Discussion

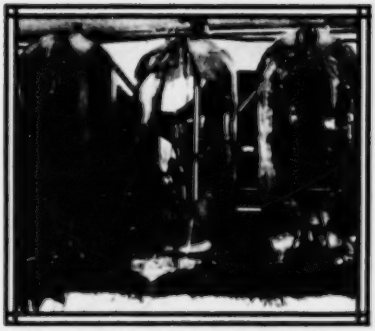

Photo Credit. Lynn Dykstra, Focused Images

Constitution Week presents the optimum time to strengthen public knowledge of the Constitution and its importance in securing our freedoms under law. Constitution-related discussions in the classroom, the workplace and the community remind citizens of today that they -- the people -- are important as a voice in our national government.

History & Concept: Discuss what the word "constitution" means. Find out how the United States Constitution was written and ratified and how it is amended. Discuss the six purposes of the Constitution listed in the Preamble.

Constitutional Freedoms: *"We the People"* are guaranteed many freedoms by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Discuss what these freedoms are and why they are important. Identify ways in which these freedoms are enjoyed and how life might be affected by their absence.

Citizenship: Discuss citizenship in terms of rights and responsibilities as enumerated in the Constitution. Find out how a person becomes a citizen, what American citizenship means and how citizenship can be lost or forfeited.

Civic Responsibility: Discuss civic responsibility as it applies to school, work, civic group, neighborhood, city, state and nation. Identify and discuss civic problems like pollution, drug abuse, crime and the homeless.

Separation of Powers: Discuss how the division of power among the three branches of government contributes to the preservation of liberty by preventing unjust governmental action while allowing the government to work for the common good.

Limited Government: A constitution limits the powers of government so that it cannot interfere with the rights of citizens. Discuss the ways in which limiting the powers of government protects the rights of the people; use such examples as the enumeration of powers and the prohibitions on Congress and the states.

Checks and Balances: The national government created by the Constitution is based upon a separation of powers with an intricate system of checks and balances. Discuss the ways in which the character of each of the three branches reflects its Constitutional responsibilities and its traditions and how it serves to balance and check the others. Discuss the checks and balances between the national and state governments.

The Right to Vote: Informed voter participation is a vital part of the American political process under the Constitution. Discuss the history of voting, Constitutional amendments, the concept of free elections, the right to vote and the importance of voting. Compare the election process and political campaigns of today with those of the first elections.

Comparing Constitutions: Several nations in recent years have held conventions to rewrite their constitutions. Compare these with the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Analyze constitutions from other countries. Study and discuss your own state constitution and the convention that created it.

Commerce Clause: The government now regulates safety in the workplace as well as safety of products, processes, materials and transportation. Discuss how the Commerce Clause has evolved since the time of its inception.

Copyright & Patent Laws: Discuss how the clause dealing with copyrights and patents encourages advancements in science, the arts, literature, the humanities, technology and inventions, and how it increases creativity and entrepreneurial endeavors.

The American Melting Pot: American history, custom and heritage reflect this country's ethnic make up. Discuss how various ethnic and cultural influences have affected the United States and the idea of citizenship.

The Bill of Rights: The influence of the Bill of Rights is evident in our everyday lives. Discuss areas in which individual rights are apparent and how these areas may have changed over time.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

The Continuing Celebration

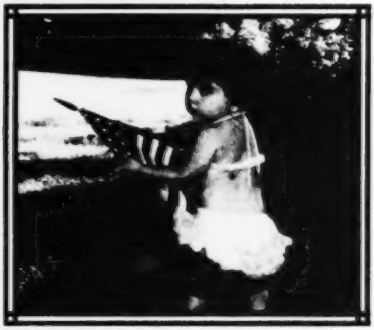

Photo Credit: Lynn Helms Cardiff, Katy Texas

The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution encourages the observance of *Constitution Week* as a permanent, visible, national commemoration. The review and study of our governing document should be a continuing process. The programs listed below present opportunities for in-depth study and continuing appreciation of our Constitution.

Five-Year Plan: The Commission program for the Constitution's Bicentennial identifies a specific focus for each year. Your group may want to adopt these themes for the coming years.

In 1987:	The writing and signing of the Constitution.
In 1988:	The study of Congress, marked by the first Congressional elections; and a special focus on the ratification struggle.
In 1989:	The study of the Executive Branch, marked by the first Presidential inauguration and administration; and a continuing look at the first Congressional sessions.
In 1990:	The study of the Judicial Branch, marked by the first session of the Supreme Court.
In 1991:	The study of the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments adopted throughout our history.

Civic Participation: A year-long program of community participation, such as a tutoring program for new immigrants, volunteer work in community centers and involvement in local elections and issues will provide further understanding of and appreciation for the role of the citizen.

Dates and Holidays: Establish a continuing educational program through the year incorporating appropriate learning for significant months (History Month, Black History Month, etc.) and significant holidays (Election Day, Veterans' Day, Presidents' Day, Law Day, etc.). Link significant dates relating to the development of the Constitution and formation of our national government.

Bicentennial Recognition Program: Your school, college, organization, military installation or community can receive recognition for the events and programs it undertakes as part of the Bicentennial commemoration. Contact the Bicentennial Commission, Information Services (202/USA-1787) for application forms.

The National Historical / Pictorial Map Contest: This school program for upper-elementary, middle and high schools is designed to encourage the study of geography within the context of early American history and the Founding Era. Contact the Bicentennial Commission, Educational Programs (202/653-5109).

The National Bicentennial Competition: This annual competition for high school students is based on a six-week instructional unit providing a basic understanding of the origins, principles and development of the Constitution. Curriculum materials are now being developed for use in elementary and middle schools. For information, contact the Center for Civic Education, 5146 Douglas Fir Road, Calabasas, CA 91302 (818/340-9320).

The Bicentennial Discretionary Grant Program: This annual educational grant program is designed to encourage and support the development and dissemination of educational programs, instructional materials and teaching methods on the Constitution for use at the elementary and secondary school levels. Contact the Bicentennial Commission, Educational Programs (202/653-5110).

Civic Programs and Competitions: Various civic organizations across the nation sponsor programs and competitions on the Constitution during *Constitution Week*. One such program is the *DAR Constitution Week Essay Contest*, cosponsored by the Bicentennial Commission. For information on this and other programs, contact the Bicentennial Commission, Non-Profit Programs (202/653-5377).

Adult Education: The Bicentennial Commission is developing adult learning and discussion materials on the Constitution. For more information contact the Bicentennial Commission, Educational Programs (202/653-5110).

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

Commission Resources

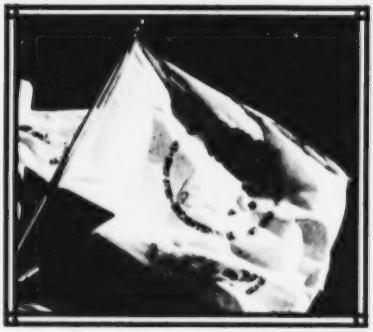

Photo Credit: Charles Daehler

The Bicentennial Commission is a clearinghouse of Bicentennial information. Staff members are available to assist you with your planning and to provide information on Bicentennial activities and resources that will enhance your ceremonies. Contact the Bicentennial Commission, Information Services (202/USA-1787).

Commission Resource Guide: This Commission publication provides program ideas and extensive lists of Bicentennial resources, such as audio-visual programs, books, educational curricula, music, plays and posters. Contact Information Services (202/USA-1787).

Commission Publications: Copies of the Constitution, a *Constitution Week* poster and brochure, a Commission Resource Guide, a Commemorative Catalog, a Ratification leaflet and other Commission publications are available upon request. Contact Information Services (202/USA-1787).

Bicentennial Logo: The Commission has adopted an official Bicentennial Logo and registered it as a trademark. Organizations whose programs are recognized by the Commission receive permission to display the Logo with an appropriate legend on their promotional literature and program materials. Use of the Logo lets people know you are part of the national celebration honoring our Constitution. For more information on how your program can be officially recognized, contact the Marketing Division (202/653-7488).

Officially Licensed Products: The Commission has licensed a wide variety of commemorative and educational products related to the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Many of these products display the Commission's official logo. For a catalog of commemorative products you may purchase for use in your event or for information about how to become a licensee, contact the Marketing Division (202/653-7488). A condensed list of celebration items is included here.

Officially Licensed Celebration Products

Annin Flag Company
One Annin Drive
Roseland, N.J. 07068
(201) 228-9400
Contact: Mr. John Dennis
Flags with official logo.

The Button Works
P.O. Box 400
300 Broad Street
Nevada, CA 94949
(916) 265-2457
Contact: Ms. Renee Rodman
Metal campaign-style buttons.

Charles Goldberg Sales, Ltd.
1407 Kelly Road
Glenshaw, PA 15516
(412) 963-6688
Contact: Mr. Charles Goldberg
T-shirts, hats, buttons and novelties.

Collegeville Flag Company
4th and Walnut Street
Collegeville, PA 19426-0098
(800) 523-5630
Contact: Mr. Roland Cornish
Flags with official logo.

Custom Pin and Design
P.O. Box 1232
Lake Placid, NY 12946
(518) 523-2810
Contact: Mr. John Stevenson
Lapel pins with logo.

Dettra Flag Company, Inc.
Oaks, PA 19456
(215) 666-5050
Contact: Mr. William Spangler
Flags with official logo.

Eder Manufacturing Corp.
8939 North 55th Street
P.O. Box 23955
Milwaukee, WI 53223-0955
(414) 355-2010
Contact: Mr. Cy Cohen
Flags with official logo.

Heroes Are Forever
9627 Pagewood Lane
Houston, TX 77063
(713) 965-8712
Contact: Mr. Ernest Nicastro
T-shirts, sweatshirts and posters with signers' portraits.

Lion Brothers Company
10246 Reisterstown Rd.
Owings Mills, MD 21117
(301) 363-1000
Contact: Mr. Cedric Davis
Flags, hats, buttons and novelties.

Metro Flag, Inc.
47 Bassett Highway
Dover, NJ 07801
(201) 366-1776
Contact: Mr. Jean R. Fortier
Flags and shirts with official logo.

Seven Star
3985 Fort Street
Lincoln Park, MI 48146
(313) 388-1279
Contact: Mr. Jerald Harris
Balloons, flags, hats, shirts and novelties.

TBW Industries, Inc.
Design Center
513 Monterey Avenue
Los Gatos, CA 95031
(408) 356-3470
Contact: Ms. Judith Van Eman
Campaign-style buttons, buckles, visors.

Valley Forge Flag Co., Inc.
935 Northern Blvd.
Great Neck, NY 11021
(212) 586-1776
Contact: Mr. Michael Liberman
Flags with official logo.

CONSTITUTION WEEK:

State & Local Assistance

Photo Credit: Donald R. Carter.

Across the nation is a network of State Bicentennial Commissions, Designated Bicentennial Communities, Bicentennial Campuses, Bicentennial Schools and Bicentennial Defense Communities. These groups will be able to assist you in your planning. Contact your State Bicentennial Commission for more information. If your state commission is unable to assist you, call the Federal Commission, State and Local Affairs (202/653-9808).

Alabama Bicentennial Task Force
Governor's Office
State Capitol
Montgomery, AL 36130
(205) 261-7174

Alaska Commission to Celebrate the U.S. Constitution
State Department of Education
Pouch F
Juneau, AK 99811
(907) 465-2821

Arizona Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
Arizona Bar Association
363 N. 1st Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003
(602) 254-4804

Arkansas Constitution Bicentennial Commission
Lieutenant Governor's Office
State Capitol
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 371-2144

State of California Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
700 N. Brand Blvd., Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203
(818) 502-1791

Colorado Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
7951 East Maplewood Ave.
Suite 327
Englewood, CO 80111
(303) 694-9428

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission for the State of Connecticut
c/o Old State House
800 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06103
(203) 522-6766

Delaware Heritage Commission
Carvel State Office Building
3rd Fl.
820 North French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 652-6662

District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission
1844 Randolph Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 726-0456

U.S. Constitutional Bicentennial Commission of Florida
Florida Dept. of Education
Knott Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(904) 487-1022

Georgia Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
Secretary of State's Office
214 State Capitol
Atlanta, GA 30334
(404) 656-2869

Hawaii Bicentennial Commission
P.O. Box 26
Honolulu, HI 96810
(808) 531-8031

Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Idaho
211 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83702
(208) 344-4642

Committee to Commemorate the U.S. Constitution in Illinois
332 North Scoville Avenue
Oak Park, IL 60302
(312) 726-4853

Indiana Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
Indiana State Library
140 North Senate
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-2506

Iowa State Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
c/o State Historical Society of Iowa
402 Iowa Avenue
Iowa City, IA 52240
(319) 335-3917

Kansas Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
P.O. Box 4929
Topeka, KS 66604
(913) 235-1787

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Kentucky
Kentucky Department of Education
Capital Plaza Tower, 18th Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-2106

Louisiana Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
LSU Law Center
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
(504) 388-8846 or 568-5707

Maine Commission to Commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
P.O. Box 4820
Downtown Station
Portland, ME 04112
(207) 879-4792

Maryland Office for the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
c/o Maryland State Archives
Hall of Records, Box 828
Annapolis, MD 21404
(301) 974-3914

Massachusetts Advisory Commission to Commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
State House, Room 114
Boston, MA 02133
(617) 725-8787

Michigan Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
Michigan Department of Education
Bicentennial Project
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 373-3325

Minnesota Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
206 B Vets Service Bldg.
20 West 12th Street
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 297-4217

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Mississippi
2309 Parkway Drive
Tupelo, MS 38801
(601) 842-7913

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Missouri
State Capitol Building
Room 116-3
Jefferson City, MO 65101
(314) 751-5938

Montana Constitutional Connections Committee
Statehood Centennial Office
Room 207
P.O. Box 1989, Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620-1989
(406) 444-1989

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Nebraska
351 Jeffrey Drive
Lincoln, NE 68583
(402) 466-4720

Nevada Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
2501 East Sahara
Las Vegas, NV 89158
(702) 486-4506

State of New Hampshire Bicentennial Commission on the U.S. Constitution
Middletown Road
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-1827

Constitutional Bicentennial Commission of New Jersey
Ramapo College
505 Ramapo Valley Road,
Room G431
Mahwah, NJ 07430-1680
(201) 529-7401

New Mexico Diamond Jubilee/U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission
325 Don Gaspar
Santa Fe, NM 87503
(505) 827-3800

New York State Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
Cultural Education Center
Room 9D30
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12230
(518) 473-6191

North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
Jordan House
532 North Wilmington Street
Raleigh, NC 27604
(919) 733-2050

North Dakota Constitution Celebration Commission
Supreme Court of North Dakota
State Capitol Building
Bismarck, ND 58505
(701) 224-2689

Northwest Ordinance and U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission (Ohio)
1987 Velma Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614) 297-2371

Constitution 200 (Oklahoma)
Dr. Richard S. Wells
Dept. of Political Science
University of Oklahoma
455 West Lindsay Street
Norman, OK 73019
(405) 325-5910

or

Constitution 200 (Oklahoma)
Dr. Joseph A. Blackman
Tulsa Junior College
909 South Boston
Tulsa, OK 74119
(918) 587-6561 (ext. 172)

Oregon Governor's Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
4th Judicial Circuit
Multnomah County Courthouse
1021 Southwest 4th Avenue
Room 206
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3198

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
c/o Pennsylvania Dept. of Education, 8th Floor
333 Market Street
Harrisburg, PA 17126
(717) 787-1832

Puerto Rico Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America
P.O. Box 917, Hato Rey Station
Hato Rey, PR 00919
(809) 763-7319

Rhode Island Bicentennial Foundation
240 High Street
Bristol, RI 02809
(401) 253-1787

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of South Carolina
Dept. of Archives and History
P.O. Box 11669
Columbia, SC 29211
(803) 734-8591

South Dakota Centennial Commission
State Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501
(605) 773-4036

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Tennessee
1176 Federal Building
Memphis, TN 38103
(901) 521-3865

Texas Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
P.O. Box 500
McAllen, TX 78502
(512) 631-3939

Governor's Commission on Law and Citizenship
110 State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538-1531

Vermont Statehood Bicentennial Commission
6 Church Street
Rutland, VT 05701
(802) 773-1900

Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
207 Minor Hall
Institute of Government
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA 22903
(804) 924-3396

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of the Virgin Islands
Virgin Islands Humanities Council
P.O. Box 1829
St. Thomas, VI 00801
(809) 776-4044

Constitutions Committee, Washington Centennial Commission
111 West 21st / KL-12
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 586-0373

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of West Virginia
Dept. of Culture and History
Cultural Center -- Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 348-0220

Wisconsin Bicentennial Committee on the Constitution
Wisconsin Bar Center
P.O. Box 7158
Madison, WI 53707
(608) 257-3838 or 233-8041

Wyoming Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution
Wyoming State Bar Association
500 Randall Avenue
P.O. Box 109
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307) 632-9061

CONSTITUTION WEEK ACTIVITY REPORT

To receive an official *Citizenship Day / Constitution Week* Proclamation, participating organizations / schools are requested to complete the following activity report, which will become a part of the official Commission Archival Record.

(Please type or print all information.)

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TELEPHONE: _____

NAME OF CONTACT: _____

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PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.